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No. 13,818.

The Evening Star.

Please order immediate removal by cus

Department Sends Instructions.

the acting secretary sent telegraphic in

structions for the use of the harge office

nnex as a temporary immigration station

in accordance with the recommendations

of Commissioner Senner. Acting Secretary

Spaulding said to a Star reporter that the department will not be able to erect new buildings on Ellis Island unless Congress makes appropriation for the same, and that in their absence the immigration service will be administered with difficulty.

A Great Loss to the Service.

The destruction of the immigration sta-tion on Ellis Island was a serious loss to

the service. Important and expensive im-

NO PRAYERS FOR VICTORIA

Bishops Refused to Pray for England's

KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 15 .- Phillip E.

Burrough, British vice consul here, is ex-erting himself to promote a local celebra-tion in honor of Queen Pictoria. He has

organized the Kansas CHy Victoria Dis-

mond Jubilee Association, composed of numerous subjects and ex-subjects of Great

a substantial memorial charity fund to be

distributed on jubilee day. Other features

of the celebration, as proposed, will be the

of the local churches and a big public

It was desired to secure the participation

Presbyterian Church called upon Bishop

Hogan and his coadjutor, Bishop Glennor

to request their participation. Moreover

clergymen were given to understand that

clergymen were given to understand that \$500 of the memorial charity fund would be given to the local Catholic hospital.

But the plan fell through. The bishops declined to attend the mass meeting and they declined to offer prayers for England's queen in their churches. Bishop Glennon said to his interviewers: "I shall order no prayers for England's queen in our churches. More, I shall, if necessary, expressly prohibit such prayers in all churches in this diocese. Our people have no occasion to invoke special blessings on

no occasion to invoke special blessings on Queen Victoria. As a good woman, we ad-

HONORING THE DEAD BISHOP.

Imposing Ceremonies in Connection

With Bishop Janssens' Funeral.

NEW ORLEANS, La., June 15 .- From

The mortuary procession, starting at 4 o'clock this evening, will embrace religious, civic and military features, and will pursue a roundabout way from St. Mary's Church to the cathedral, which has been

Gov. Foster and staff, detachments of the

state national guard, court and municipal officers will take part, and the demonstration will be one of great grandeur. Arriving trains are bringing delegations from all sections of the surrounding country to attend the funeral.

VICTIM OF PARIS FIRE.

Funeral of Miss DeConican at Mount Lorette Cometery.

NEW YORK, June 16 - Mount Lorette

Home at Pleasant Plaine S. L. was crowd-

of the victims of the Paris bazaar fire o

TURNED OVER TO THE NAVY.

Battleship Iowa is New a Part of U. S. Naval Establishment. PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 18.—The new

meeting at Fairmount Park.

Britain and this

After consultation with Secretary Gage

WASHINGTON, D. C., TUESDAY, JUNE 15, 1897-SIXTEEN PAGES.

TWO CENTS.

TO GO IN TOMORROW

To Send the New Hawaiian Treaty to the Senate.

PRESIDENT'S PRESENT INTENTION

Understanding Reached at the Cabinet Meeting.

COURSE OF PROCEDURE

It is understood to be the President's intention to send the Hawaiian annexation treaty with a message to Congress tomorrow. The understanding of the Senate is that this decision was definitely reached at the cabinet meeting today, where the subject was fully discussed. The suggestion has been made that the President sight delay the message until both houses are in session Thursday, but this does not correspond to the information directly received, which is that it will surely come

The suggested course of procedure when the annexation treaty is sent to the Senate is that it should be made public, in order that the proposition to restore the House provision in the tariff bill may be accomplished with the understanding that the effect before a year's notice of abrogation could be given. One reason given for making the treaty public would be that it could be discussed in connection with the Hawaiian provision in the bill.

It is not believed that there will be any attempt to secure immediate action on the treaty, and possibly it migh not be considered at this special session.

Power of Senate to Act Alone.

Some question has arisen as to whether the Senate alone was competent to act upon a treaty which acquired territory, and if the House would not be called upon to treaty-making powers-the President and Senate-can act, and the only manner in would be in case an appropriation was necessary to carry the treaty into effect.

annexation treaty differs from the convention negotiated by Secretary Foster in President Harrison's administration is in the omission of any provision for ex-Queen Liliuokalani and the Princess Kalulani. In the original treaty it was provided that the government of the United States should pay the ex-queen the sum of \$20,000 cash nt of money each year during the remainder of her natural life, provided she, in good faith, submitted to the government of the United States and the local government of the islands. The Princess Kalulani, being the next in line of royal blood, was to receive a cash payment of \$150,000, under a similar proviso, as in the case of the ex-queen.

Immigration of Coolles.

It is understood that any objection that might have been expected to the annexation of the islands based on the large proportion of coolies in the population, has been forestalled by an article not only prohibiting the further immigration of such laborers to the Hawaian Islands, but also prohibiting the coming of any of the Chinese from the islands to other parts of the United States.

PRESIDENT SENDS REGRETS.

Unable to Attend the Gold Mining Convention at Denver.

DENVER, June 15.-The managers of the international gold mining convention have received a letter from Private Secretary Porter conveying the regrets of President McKinley at his inability to be present at the convention. A large corps of government geologists and meteorologists will be present.

The Japanese legation at Washington has been notified that a delegation from that country will be present. Letters have been received from the state authorities of South Carolina and Georgia asking for space for the display of ores from those states. Plenty of space will be assigned to all such displays. Thus far the governors of eleven states have appointed del-

egates-at-large. They are Alabama, Georgia, North Carolina, West Virginia, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, New Mexico, Nebraska, Texas and California. From twenty states delegates have been appointed by mayors and various mining and commercial asso-ciations. Secretary Mahone estimates the attendance of accredited delegates at not

L. S. DAVIES DEAD.

Author of Law Probibiting Germany From Drafting American Citizens. SANTA CRUZ, Cal., June 15 .- L. S. Davies is dead, aged seventy-five years. Before coming here ten years ago he was prominent in Waterbury, Conn., serving as mayor and probate judge. He studied law in Wm. H. Seward's office and called the attention of the latter, who was then Secretary of State, to the fact that German

citizens in this country were held liable for military duty in Germany.

At Seward's suggestion the deceased prepared a measure, which became a law, which prohibited Germany from drafting German citizens of America into the army. A brother of the deceased is Bishop Thos. F. Davies of Michigan.

ONLY ONE TROOPER WOUNDED. First Report of the British Loss at Mashowing Exaggerated.

VRYBURG, Bechuanaland, June 15 .- The statement from Mashowing, to the effect that the police camp there had been attacked by 500 natives and that six policemen had been killed, turns out to have been incorrect. Only one trooper was wounded and six horses were killed. Vol-unteers, however, have started for the scene of the disturbance.

Movements of Naval Vessels. The flagship San Francisco left Smyrna this morning for Mitylene. The Bancroft has arrived at Saida, and the Michigan is at Detroit. RETURN OF THE PRESIDENT

The Trip Through the South Greatly Enjoyed by All.

Satisfactory Conclusion of the Unpleasant Incident at Biltmore-Magnificent View From the Mountains.

The southern trip of President McKinley and his invited guests was completed at 7:30 o'clock this morning, when the special train over the Southern railroad rolled into the city. The entire party returned in good health, although for several days threatened with illness owing to the intense heat which prevailed from Friday to the time of the arrival of the party yesterday at Asheville, N. C. Both President and Mrs. McKinley enjoyed the trip immensely and expressed the deepest admiration for the hospitality they had received at every point. Many portions of the country through which the party went had never before been visited by the President and he found it new and interesting. was hailed with the respect due his office and with as much enthusiasm as if he had been a democrat of the full-fledged southern type. The popularity of the Pres-ident throughout the country was never more fully illustrated than on this trip. Everywhere, among democrats of the most Everywhere, among democrats of the mos rabid type, it was acknowledged that not since the days of Lincoln has there been a more thoroughly people's man in the ex-ecutive chair. Mrs. McKinley shared the honors extended her husband, and by the vomen of the south was spoken of as the ideal of the sweet, intelligent and home like woman. Her kindly face and graceful manners made her sought after more than her health would consistently permit, but she did not give a thought to this and gave herself over to friends wherever she stop-

The Biltmore Incident.

The leading incident of the journey was that over the trip to the Biltmore estate near Asheville, mentioned in yesterday's Star. The program from the time the presidential train left here was that the Biltmore estate, one of the most magnificent in the world, should be visited by the party, the arrangements having been made by the committee of Asheville citizens in charge of the matter. Neither President McKinley nor Secretary Porter supposed for a moment that an invitation had not come from the managers of the Biltmore estate. When the party arrived at Asheville yesterday and Secretary Porter was informed of the peculiar order of Edward J. Harding, forbidding any but a few of the immediate friends of the President to accompany him to the Biltmore estate, he was naturally incensed. He did not wait to speak to the President about the matter, but promptly informed Mr. Harding by telephone, that, knowing the President as he did, he was satisfied that the President would not put his foot on the Biltmore estate unless the entire party with him, as well as the local committee of Asheville, accompanied him on the drive. Mr. Porter was respectful, but firm, in his talk to Mr. Harding and left him at the telephone with the purpose of not again othering him.

Upon being informed of Mr. Porter's ac-tion, the President commended him warmly and instructed him that if he again spoke and instructed him that it he again spoke to Mr. Harding to inform him that he, the President, would not insult his invited guests by going to Biltmore without them, ard furthermore, that he had not sought an invitation himself to visit the estate. Late in the afternoon Mr. Harding tele phoned to the Battery Park Hotel to Mr. Porter, again making further inquiries about the party and attempting to hedge upon his performance of a few hours be-fore. Mr. Porter then repeated the instruc-tions he had from the President. He told Mr. Harding that the newspaper men on the trip were not the riff-raff of the newsand the personal friends of the President. Mr. Harding, as stated in yesterday's Star, immediately said that under those circumstances he would be very glad to have the entire party visit the estate and mansion. This statement from Mr. Harding did not satisfy many members of the party and their advice was for cutting Biltmore entirely. The President, how-ever, looked at the matter more calmiy. He knows Mr. Vanderbilt and said that he was satisfied that if the party did not visit the place the owner would be mortified. He thereupon requested that the newspaper men and the local committee would accompany him. The entire party was driven from the Battery Park Hotel to Biltmore and enjoyed the sights far more than they had expected. The train was taken at 5 o'clock in the efterneon for Weshington.

o'clock in the afternoon for Washington and arrived here on schedule time. The entertainment given the entire party at Asheville was highly satisfactory. party was placed at the Battery Park Hotel, and each member was looked after by local committeemen, while Maj. E. P. McKissick, the proprietor of the hotel, took charge of the President himself, being a warm personal friend of the latter.

The Trip From Nashville. From the departure of the train from Nashville the party was in charge of Col. S. L. Brown, agent of the passenger department of the Southern railway. At Chattanooga he was joined by J. H. Barrett, superintendent of transportation of the entire Southern system, and one of the best-known railroad men in the country. They personally looked after the manage-ment of the train, and there was not a hitch anywhere hitch anywhere.

Coming down the mountain this side of

Asheville President and Mrs. McKinley witnessed one of the greatest scenic treats of the trip. The railroad, to reach, at one place, an air line of three-quarters of a mile, traveled around the mountain a distance of fourteen miles. Looking above and below on every side the track can be seen. Superintendent Main of the Pullman company accompanied the party from Washing-ton to Nashville and return. President took no stock in polities

while away, talking with only one or two intimate friends. The only thing said to have been mentioned on the trip in these something will be done within a few days.

INDORSED BY THE PRESBYTERY.

Memorial on Congressional Action on District Charities. Senator Gallinger of New Hampshire presented a memorial to the Senate today setting forth that "the presbytery of Washington city takes pleasure at this time in indorsing the recent action of Congress, that 'from and after the 30th of June, 1897, no money appropriated for charitable purposes in the District of Cocharitable purposes in the District of Co-lumbia shall be paid to any church or re-ligious denomination or society which is under sectarian or ecclesiastical control,' and urges upon the members of our churches such sympathy with this action and such watchful and constant care as shall secure its just and impartial enforce-ment." ment.

The memorial is attested by the Rev. Dr.

TO BE GOVERNOR OF ALASKA.

Nominations Sent to the Senate by the The President today sent the following ominations to the Senate: Interior-John G. Brady of Alaska, to be overnor of the district of Alaska. To be commissioners in and for the district of Alaska—Caldwell W. Tuttle of Indiana and John E. Crane of Illinois.

Navy—Second Lieut. Geo. Richards, U. E. Marine Corps, to be first lieutenant.

FIRE AT ELLIS ISLAND

All the Big Immigrant Buildings Completely Swept Away.

FORTUNATELY NO LIVES WERE LOST

The Loss on the Buildings is Estimated at \$800,000.

VALUABLE RECORDS BURNED

NEW YORK, June 15.-Ellis Island today is a mass of black, smouldering ruins. All the huge buildings which since 1892 have housed hundreds of thousands of immigrants were during the night demolished in a conflagration which constituted one of the most brilliant spectacles ever seen in New York harbor, and which threatened the lives of 200 immigrants who were on the island.

As far as can be learned there was no loss of life. The exact amount of damage has not yet been ascertained, but it is said that the loss on buildings will amount to something like \$800,000, while hundreds of volumes of valuable records have been deprovements had just been finished and the officials regarded it as the finest plant used for a similar purpose in existence.

Commissioner General Stump left for New York at noon today to direct the transfer of what is left of the station to the barge office, where temporary quarters will be secured. Assistant Secretary Howell will go to New York this evening to consult customs officials as to new quarters for the present occupants of the barge office, and it is expected that there will be no great difficulty in affecting a change that will be reasonably satisfactory to all until more permanent agrangements can be made.

The first steps taken today by the im, migration authorities were to ascertain definitely, if possible, whether any of the persons who were on the island last night had been caught in the flames. There were no records left by which the temporary in-habitants could be accounted for, so the im-migrants were divided up into groups ac-cording to the ships they came in. Then they were submitted to close questioning. They cording to the ships they came in. Then they were submitted to close questioning. They were asked whether they missed any of their fellow passengers. It was a chattering, noisy crowd, and little Italian children threaded their way between the eager men and women in search of playmates. At last everybody seemed satisfied that all his or her shipmates were safe and sound on land, and the authorities came to the conclusion that in some wonderful way the clusion that in some wonderful way the fire which ate up the buildings on Ellis Is-land as if they were match wood had been without fatal result.

No Telephone Communication. The absence of telephone communication with the island and the more or less confused statements of the persons who were hurried from the licking flames that threatened to leave them no safety, but in the waters of the bay, make it difficult to ascertain the exact cause, extent and details of the fire. The thousands of people who stood on shore throughout the night and watched the immigrant buildings burn themselves out had a better idea of the actual happenings than those on the island themselves. It was a wonderful sight Well actual happenings than those on the island themselves. It was a wonderful sight. Well out in the center of the harbo: was a livid mass of flame that shot upward and outward and only seemed to gain new life when the roofs fell inward to the heart of the fire below.

The shores of New Jersey, States Island and the docks on the vives were called with

and the docks on the river were aglow with the reflected light. On the edges of the island where the flames had not reached there looked to be hundreds of little dark dots, like black ants scurrying to safety. Then from out of the dark water in the distance countless tugs steamed into the flood of light, and soon the island was sur-rounded with craft of all kinds. Night Watchman Christiansen tells the

story of the fire very graphically: Watchman Christiansen's Story.

"I did not know anything about it," he says, "until I found myself in a cloud of smoke. I rushed to the northwest end, where the flames seemed to come from, and shouted: "Fire!" Six men slept there, and of the Catholic clerge in these exercises, they only just got out. Then somebody and with this end in view Consul Burrough rung the alarms which communicate with and Rev. W. P. George of Westminster all the departments. The immigrants seemed dazed, and we had to almost force them out. Then some of them ran back for some bit of trinket or bundle of clothes. We thought we'd lost fifteen Italians for certain. Their friends stood around in the blistering heat and prayed and cursed and swore that their fellow countrymen

"Several people made a dash into the main building in search of them, but it was useless. Then, when we'd given up hope, we found the fifteen Italians huddled together at the far end of the island.
"It was a few minutes before 1 o'clock when the fire started in one of the towers

were being burned to death.

they were worth, but for all the good it did "If it was a wonder that the immigrants in the main building got out, it was still more of a wonder that the sixty-odd particle."

In the hospital were saved. The tients in the hospital were saved. The nurses and doctors worked as cool and calm as any trained firemen. Some of the sick shrieked and shouted. But the nurses

didn't mind. They hauled them out on stretchers and laid them down where they

wouldn't get scorched by the heat. They looked mighty ghastly." Commissioner Senner Takes Charge. Dr. Joseph H. Senner, the United States commissioner of immigration, went over to Ellis Island soon after the fire started, and personally superintended the work of caring for the immigrants, who lost all their baggage, with the exception of the few bundles they had carried in their hands. bundles they had carried in their hands. The charity organization is working hard to provide them with necessary clothes.

The buildings entirely destroyed were the main building, 750 by 250 feet; the detention pen, the restaurant, the laundry, the morgue, the record building, the storage house and the disinfecting plant, which contained costly machinery, and which was not quite completed. F. J. Scully, who has the money exchange privilege on the has the money exchange privilege on the island, says he has lost \$10,000 in currency. Dr. Joseph F. White, who had charge of the medical department on the island, was awakened just in time to get his wife and four children out in safety. His house was destroyed.

destroyed.

Dr. White said that there were twenty men, twenty women and seventeen chil-dren in the hospital last night. The only very serious cases were those of a young woman suffering from typhoid fever, and a boy who is dying from an incurable dis-esse. All the patients were taken to hos-pitals in this city early in the morning, and are reported to be none the worse for their experiences.

Dr. Senner's Official Report. Acting Secretary Spaulding has received the following telegraphic report of the fire on Ellis Island from Dr. Senner, the immi-gration commissioner at New York:

"The immigration station at Ellis Island was almost totally destroyed by fire, which started from causes unknown in the statis

started from causes unknown in the statistician's room and spread with incredible rapidity all over the main building, thence to the restaurant and new disinfecting building, the dormitory and the hospital, destroying all of them, damaging further the surgeon's quarters. The slip and the covered gangway and a large part of the beard walk were totally destroyed.

"By heroic exertions by the night force, under the leadership of Superintendent Burke and Chief Surgeon White, all detained immigrants—170 in number—and fifty-five patients in the hospital were saved on the Carlisle and transferred to the barge office, where I, assisted by Mrs. Senner, personally received them shortly after 2 o'clock this morning, and saw that they were properly cared for.

"On a personal imspection of the island I ascertained that the valuable electric light

PRESS CENSORSHIP

and steam heating plants, including water reservoir, were wholly intact.

"The fire-proof record building was apparently uninjured, although it was impossible to enter it to ascercain about records. The vaults of the main building also appear to have escaped destruction.

"As to the future I propose, with your corsent, to examine for the rext few days arriving passengers on shipboard, until the barge office annex, which was used for immigration purposes up to January I. How the Blue Pencil is Used by Spanish Officials.

maigration purposes up to January 1, 1892, and given up for the storing of seized goods against my decided opposition, is refitted temporarily for the handling of business. ONLY CUBAN REVERSES CAN GO OUT

toms authorities of seized goods stored in the barge office annex and have this annex turned ever to me as custodian in order to start without lellay on reflicting same for purposes. Authority by wire is re-spectfully requested." The System by Which Havana is Kept in Ignorance.

WEYLER THE CHIEF EDITOR

Ites ninety miles from Key West across the gulf to Havana. This is the measurable distance. But once in Havana one seems thousands of miles away from the news of the world or of such news as bears on the existing war. The change in surroundings is made so quickly that it is hard to realize the difference, but after you have waited four days for information the realization is vivid enough. When stirring events are recorded in the United States it seems strange at times that no echo is heard from Havana. The reason is simple. Havana and Cuba are under martial law. The sequence of that martial law is a censorship of dispatches, newspapers and even private correspondence as complete as ever existed. People who have been under Spanish rule are accustomed to repression. Where an American frets and fumes they take it quietly and philosophically. If there is a paucity of news they wait in patience. The censorship is under Gen. Weyler's immediate direction. When he is in the field, as was the case during Mr. Calhoun's stay in Havana, the palace officials would not dare permit any important information to become public without first submitting it to the savage soldier, who has his own notions of what should be fed the public in

Ellis Island is regarded by the officials as the best and most available site for an immigrant station in the vicinity of New York, and Assistant Secretary Spauld-New York, and Assistant Secretary Spaulding expressed the opinion today that Congress would be requested to make an appropriation of at least \$600,000 to rebuild the plant. Several of the old buildings were wood, and it is intended to replace them by practically fire-proof structures of brick or stone. The immigration bureau now has to its credit about \$225,000, which has accumulated from the head tax on immigrants, but it is destifut whether the department would commit to this fund being used for the purpose of rebuilding.

As soon as Assistant Secretary Howell and Commissioner Stump return to Washington a scheme for rebuilding the station will be prepared and presented to Congress for its action. the way of news. So they were in the habit of telegraphing to him at Santa Clara, Placetas, er wherever he happened to be, a summary of the information which they were holding under cover. Sometimes after three or four days an answer would come graciously permitting the publication. Oftener no attention would be paid to the intelligence forwarded him, and the palace officials would not give it publicity.

The control of the telegraph and cable being an inherent right of sovereignty, probably the action of the Spanish government in Havana during a state of war is not open to question. But the lack of discretion with which that right is exercised is frequently of great inconvenience. There might be a fight of great importance between the Spanish troops and the insurgents, the news of which reached Havana Saturday afternoon. If the troops were whipped, as will sometimes happen, the chances are that not a word of the news would reach the United States till the following Thursday. Then it would come by way of Key West, the dispatches having been sent there for transmission by the underground channel, and as this underground channel is only open twice a weel to Spain can be sent out from Havana There might be a bare possibility of a cable which would give the news being transmitted, but the chances would always

be against it. Every cablegram directed to a newspaper in the United States or Europe must first be submitted to the censor at the palace. If it relates to political news the political censor passes on it. If it has anything about military operations the military censor determines whether it shall pass. If the dispatch is to an American newspaper it must be submitted in both Spanish and English. Then if there is nothing in it which is considered hostile it is stamped, the initials of the censor given it, and it may be transmitted. Private telegrams are subject to the same scrutiny, though ostensibly they do not need to be submitted to the censors in advance if they relate only to private affairs. But the government is suspicious, and not a cablegram goes out of Havana or reaches the city that

is not first passed under its inspection. No War News but Spanish Victories.

mire her; as a queen, we have no prayers to offer for her." A certain degree of liberality is exhibited in passing on war news which is favorable to Spain. If the insurgents have blown up a train with dynamite and killed a few soldiers that may be transmitted because early morning throngs have poured into St. Mary's Church, where the remains of Gen. Weyler wants the outside world to kix-w the inhuman methods employed by Archbishop Janssens are lying in state. the insurgents. But an account of the burning of bohios or palm huts, of the de-Every class in the community is represtruction of insurgent hospitals and killing of the wounded ir mates by the Span-This morning at 8 o'clock a solemn high ish troops, is not permitted, though it may mass was celebrated in honor of the dead prelate, with Bishop Van de Vyver of Richmond officiating. Nine bishops will participate in the pageant today and the funeral services tomorrow. They are: McQuaid of Rochester, Gailagher of Galveston, Forest of San Antonio, Vertagier of Laredo, Fitzgerald of Little Rock, Heslin of Natchez, Dunne of Dallas, McCloskey of Louisville and Van De Vyver of Richmond.

The mortuary procession, starting at 4 be published in the Havana papers. The explanation given me was that the Amer-

can public did not understand these things. Gen. Ahumada, who is supreme at the alace in Weyler's absence, used to complain bitterly of the discrimination of the newspaper correspondents against Spain in sending out war news. The Marquis Palmerola, now governor of the province of Havana, who was formerly press censor had the same complaint. So they shut down on all war news except the reports of Spanish victories. A string of these can be sent out at any time, and the palace officials do not understand why American newspapers are not willing to pay cable tolls on news for the reliability of which they themselves vouch.

The Havana Press.

It may be guessed that with so strict a surveillance kept on what goes out of Havana, nothing is permitted to come into it without an equally close watch. The Havana newspapers are at a disadvantage ed today when funeral services over the compared with their contemporaries in the remains of Miss Marie A. DeComeau, one states. Anything which is got to an Amerlast month, was held.

A special train from this city carried many clergymen and griends of the De-Comeau family to the home. The body of the young woman was breaght to this country, as Miss DeComeau long before she met her death expensed a wish to be buried beside her father and mother in the Mount Lorette cemetary. Her father was the fate Louis DeComeau of Fort Wadsworth. ican raper is sure of publication, but the Havana journals, after great enterprise. would still be unable to reap the fruits of their enterprise. Not a line is published in one of them until the blue pencil of the censor has gone through it, and the censor s what would be called in newspaper ofices a wholesale copy "butcher.

During the month of May I was able to learn from the Havana newspapers the latest and fullest advices about the gress of the war between Greece and Tur

Urt guay was also recorded, along with the regular revolutions in other South Amercan countries. There was likewise full in formation about tariff legislation in the United States, the trial of Mr. Havemeyer, the earthquake and various other matters but not a word about the burning que of the United States and Spain. The of Corgress in voting money for the relief

HIS DISCHARGE ADVISED

Result of the Court-Martial of Professor

Fancinlli.

Surprise to Everybody-View Taken by the Officers-Protecting Their

The testimony taken by the summary

court-martial convened last week for the

purpose of hearing charges of insubordina

tion against Prof. Francesco Fanciulli, the leader of the United States Marine Band, was finally transcribed by Recorder Theodore Lowe yesterday evening, and, together with the findings of the court-martial, was submitted to Capt. Frank H. Harrington, commandant of the marine barracks, upon whose authority the court was convened. The sentence of the courtmartial imposed upon Prof. Fanciulli is discharge from the service. The court, which was composed of Capt. M. C. Goodrell, Capt. Denny and Lieut. Kar-nany, was unanimous in its decision to recommend the discharge of the Marine Band leader. The findings have not been officially promulgated as yet, but the above statement is authoritative. It is understood at the barracks that, while the specific action of Prof. Fanciulli on May 31, when he declined to concede to Lieut. Draper the authority claimed by the latter of sejecting the character of music to be played during the parade, might not have been regarded as sufficient for the imposition of such a severe sentence, the vital question at issue was the broad one affecting the matter of discipline in the service of the United States, whether in the army or in

the navy.
The sentence of discharge from the serv ice was therefore decided upon in order that it might prove as a lesson to subordi-nates in their future relations with superior officers. There will be general and wide-spread regret and indignation at the de-cision of the court, because Prof. Fanctulli has been widely admired for his ability as a musician, his character as a gentleman and his excellence as the leader of the na-tional band. This feeling will not be con-fined to the members of the band, but will be shared by the general public, with whom Leader Fanciulii has become de-servedly popular. It is generally hoped that the decision of the court will be dis-The findings of the court were approved

The indings of the court were approved by Capt. Frank II. Harrington, comman-dant of the marine barracks, and also by Col. Heywood, commandant of the Ma-rine Corps, and have been sent to the Sec-retary of the Navy.

"FOR THE GOOD OF THE SERVICE." No Going Behind This Reason for Dismissing a Clerk.

Since the present administration was shered into office a number of removals have been made from the classified service. In many instances those who have been removed have declared that they would appeal to the civil service commission for reinstatement under the rules made by the President under the authority verted in him by the civil service law. Section 3 of rule 2 provides:

"No person in the executive civil service shall dismiss, or cause to be dismissed, or make any attempt to procure the dismissal rank or compensation of any other person therein, because of his political or religious opinions or affiliations.' ns removed from the classified

service have appealed to the civil service commission for reinstatement on the

to give their reasons for that idea, and have in all cases been forced to repl they believed their removal to hav been for political reasons, because it could be explained in no other way. Early in the administration, departments from which clerks in the classified service had been removed have been called upon by the civil service commission to give reasons for the removal of certain employes. In every instance the reply has been that the change was made for the "good of the service," and that has invariably ended the "investigation." The civil service law and the for the guidance of officials, but the civil service commission has no authority to carry on any investigation to determine whether it is enforced or not so far as re-movals are concerned. It can only ask the official under whom the removal was made for its cause, and must take his sterotyped reply—"for the good of the service."

A secretary might think it for the "good of the service" to have a republican in the place of a democrat, a blue-eyed man in place of one with black eyes, or a fat man rather than a thin one—no one can ask an explanation of the term used It has become so well understood that the back door of the government service is wide open, which was the original intention of civil service reformers, that those who are now removed no longer regard a protest as worth while the making. But the fight for the good places so made vacant is narrowed down to men already in the classified service and eligible to the promotion. If they are not favored it must be a man certified by the civil service commission who is known to no one. This condition has given rise to a political activity in the clas-sified service never before known. Not long ago the good places with big salaries when vacated were prey for political workers outside the service. Now they are the coveted prizes of men with political pull within the classified service.

PRESIDENTIAL POST OFFICES. Announcement of the Annual Read justment of Changes.

Acting Postmaster General Perry S Heath has issued a statement of the fourteenth annual readjustment of changes in classification and salaries of presidential post offices, effective July 1, 1897. Changes are shown as follows: Maryland-Increases-Frostburg, \$1,600 to

\$1,700; Rockville, \$1,300 to \$1,400, Havre de Grace, \$1,400 to \$1,500; Westminster, \$1,700 to \$1,800; Rising Sun, \$1,100 to \$1,200. Decreases-Annapolis, \$2,400 to \$2,200; Cambridge, \$1,800 to \$1,700.

bridge, \$1,300 to \$1,700.

Virginia—Radford, Saltville and West Point, relegated from third to fourth-class. Increases—Covington, \$1,300 to \$1,400; Manchester, \$2,100 to \$2,200; Pulaski City, \$1,500 to \$1,600; Fortress Monroe, \$1,800 to \$1,900; Marion, \$1,300 to \$1,400; Shenandoah, \$1,800 to \$1,400; Hampton, \$2,100 to \$2,200; Omancock, \$1,000 to \$1,100. Decreases—Bedford City, \$1,800 to \$1,700; Farmville, \$1,000 to \$1,500; Luray, \$1,500 to \$1,400; Williamsburg, \$1,200 to \$1,100; Bigstone Gap, \$1,200 to \$1,000; Fredericksburg, \$2,100 to \$2,000; Pocahontas, \$1,400 to \$1,300; Winchester, \$2,200 to \$2,100; East Radford, \$1,400 to \$1,200; Gordonsville, \$1,200 to \$1,100; Smithfield, \$1,200 to \$1,100.

In his report to the Navy Department of his arrival at Hampton Roads, Capt. Mil-ler of the Yantic refers briefly to the fact that he brought to the United States on the ship the man Blanchard, accused of the murder of the second mate on board the murder of the second mate on board the American bark Ingersoll, while on the high seas. The man was found in prison in Montevideo, and he was taken aboard at the request of the United States consultance, his offense being properly subject for trial only in this country. Capt. Miller turned the man over to the legal authorities at Norfolk. He reports that the old Yantic made a splendid passage back to the United States, using steam and sails.

SHRIVER ON TRIAL

THE STAR BY MAIL

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Newspaper Correspondent Arraigned on the Charge of Contumacy.

FOURTH OF THE SUGAR TRUST CASES

A Mass of Documents Introduced and Admitted as Evidence.

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL

Mr. John S. Shriver, the Washington repesentative of the New York Mail and Express, was today placed on trial before Judge Bradley in Criminal Court No. 2, to answer the indictment returned against him July 3, 1894, charging him with having refused to answer certain questions propounded to him in June, 1894, by Senator Gray's sugar trust investigating com-

Mr. Shriver is the fourth alleged conumacious sugar trust witness to undergo the ordeal of a criminal trial, Mr. Elverten R. Chapman, the first one, having been convicted, while President Henry O. Havemeyer and Secretary and Treasurer John E. Searles of the American Sugar Refining Company the so-called sugar trust, were acquitted by direction of the court (Judge

In May, 1894, Mr. Shriver wrote his paper an account of a conference said to have taken place in this city, at the Ar-lington Hotel, between representatives of the sugar trust and members of the Senate committee having in charge the mak-ing up of the sugar schedule of the Wilson tariff bill. When Mr. Shriver was summoned before the investigating committee, he was requested by the chairman of the committee, Senator Gray of Delaware, to give the name of the person from whom he received the information on which his ar-ticle was based.

Declined to Answer.

That he declined to do, upon advice of counsel, although he volunteered the statement that his informant was a memoer of the House of Representatives.

When the trial was called yesterday a week ago, a continuance was granted until today by Judge Bradley because of the un-avoidable absence of Senator Lodge of Massachusetts, and Stenographer Boswell, two important witnesses for the govern-

The court room was well filled when the case was called today. Mr. Shriver, who arrived early this morning from the south with the presidential party, was represented by ex-Judge A. J. Dittenhoefer of New York and Mr. Jere M. Wilson of this city, the government being represented by District Attorney Davis and Assistant District Attorney Baker.
After Mr. Shriver had waived the reading

After Mr. Shriver had waived the reading of the indictment, and had entered a plea of not guilty, a jury was quickly selected, both sides signifying their satisfaction with the first twelve men called, as follows: C. N. Fowler, Charles Toomb, Lawrence A. Callan, Arthur B. Smith, Frank N. Cissel, George Schwab, Ezekiel Tignor, Jonathan Klock, Grant Green, Lawrence G. Fletcher, Thomas C. Polhick.

District Attorney Davis explained the case to the jury, reading the story written by Mr. Shriver, and which appeared in the Mail and Express. Mr. Davis also read extracts from the proceedings before the Senate committee during the examination of Mr. Sriver, in which it appeared that the witness stated that his informant occupied an adjoining room at the hotel, and was said to have overheard the con-ference. Mr. Shriver, Mr. Davis claimed, peremptorily refused to answer the in-quiry, an inquiry which would be shown to be, remarked Mr. Davis, "a pertinent one and within the jurisdiction of the Sen-

Defense Reserves Opening.

Counsel for the defense reserved their opening, and then Mr. Davis introduced a great mess of documentary evidence, which was admitted, subject to the objections of the defense. This documentary evidence was a history of the Senate's inquiry, and of all the maters which led up to it, iden-tical with that introduced in the Havemeyer and Searles cases. Mr. Davis also introduced certain doc-

umentary evidence to show that the in-vestigating committee reported to the Senate that Mr. Shriver was a recusant witness, and that thereupon, in conformity with the requirements of the law, the Vice President reported that fact to the district attorney, whereupon the indictment

Senator Gray a Witness.

Then, as the first witness for the government, Mr. Davis called Senator Gray of

Delaware to the stand. He stated that he was chairman of the investigating committee, and remembered that Mr. Shriver appeared before the committee as a wit-When Mr. Davis asked the senator as to the article written by Mr. Shriver, Mr. Dittenhoefer, in objecting to the dis-trict attorney's question, outlined the de-fense. He called attention to the fact that the article did not appear until two days after the investigating committee was ap-pointed, and for that reason, submitted Mr. Dittenhoefer, the article was not, could not have been, referred to by the Senate in adopting the resolution authorizing the investigation and the appointment of the committee. Judge Bradley, however, allow-ed the question to be put, counsel for the defense reserving an exception, and stat-ing that they will later in the trial put their objection in another motion. Senator Gray then went on to say that Mr. Shriver was asked, after admitting the authorship of the article, to divulge the name of his informant. He declined to answer, further than to say that his informant was a member of the House of Repre-

Defense Reveals a Point.

To refresh his memory, Senator Gray was reading from a printed record of the committee's proceedings when counsel for the defense, by an objection, divulged another ground that a reading of all of the recordwould show that Mr. Shriver never did in
fact refuse to answer, but merely declined
to do so at that particular time. That is,
that Mr. Shriver declined, as he explained
to the committee, to reply "for the present." In other words, argued Mr. Shriver's
counsel, the government ought not to be
allowed to place in evidence, through the
senator, parts of the committee's proceedings which do not relate to the questions
contained in the indictment.

Judge Bradley overruled the objection,
stating, however, that the matter can
properly come up later in the case. Senator Gray then identified Mr. Shriver's article, repeating the statement that Mr. ground that a reading of all of the record

Shriver again and again declined to answer. On the cross-examination, however, Senator Gray stated to Mr. Dittenhoefer that it is true that Mr. Shriver did explain that he would "for the present" refuse to give the committee the name of his informant. At Mr. Dittenhoefer's request. Senator Gray read at some length from the printed report of the committee's proceedings, showing that Mr. Shriver was on three different occasions given time by the committee in which to more fully answer but that on every occasion he merely explained that "for the present" he would